

greatest military force in the history of our great Nation. His tenure as Secretary of Defense will be marked by great advances in the quality of life for our military personnel and their families, the refocusing of the Department of Defense to the new threats of weapons of mass destruction and cyberterrorism, and, more importantly, assuring this Nation's position as the world's only super power.

Bill Cohen is a Renaissance Man of the same mold as the founders of this Nation. A forward thinker who has been an influential voice on defense and security issues since he was first elected to the House of Representatives from Maine's Second Congressional District in 1973. During his eighteen years as a United States Senator representing the State of Maine, Bill Cohen played a leading role in defense matters while a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Not only was he a key sponsor of the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, but also the GI Bill of 1984, the Intelligence Oversight Reform Act of 1991, the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 and the Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1996.

His long and distinguished service to the Nation and the State of Maine, both as a legislator and Secretary of Defense, will serve as a lasting tribute to William S. Cohen. I congratulate him on his long and distinguished career and thank him for the courtesies and friendship he extended to me during his service in the Senate and as Secretary of Defense.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICER OLIVER "ANDY" ANDERS FROM THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a praiseworthy individual who has dedicated his life to serving the people of this Nation as an officer on the United States Capitol Police Force, Officer Oliver "Andy" Anders. Andy will be retiring from the Capitol Police on November 3, 2000, after 26 years of faithful service. His presence will be missed throughout the halls of Congress.

Over the last three decades I have had the opportunity to get to know Andy. For many years, he greeted me at the doors of the Senate chamber where he stood sentry. I always appreciated having the opportunity to chat with this friendly native of Greer, South Carolina, and I admired the professionalism he demonstrated throughout his tenure.

Too often we fail to properly thank the courageous men and women who, like Officer Anders, serve on the Capitol Police Force. These fine individuals make countless sacrifices to protect and serve both the daily visitors and the workers at the Capitol. They are on guard 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, providing a vital service so that we can walk these

hollowed halls without fear. These officers have continuously displayed integrity and honor, and I commend them for their dedicated service. We are truly in their debt.

At this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Officer Anders health, happiness, and success in all of his future endeavors. He has served his Nation well, and we are grateful for his assistance.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

October 27, 1999:

Ioniaferrio Bolton, 26, Dallas, TX;

Donal Bryant, 31, Dallas, TX;

Merritt J. Copenhefer, 41, Madison, WI;

Aurelio Enciso-Murillo, 40, Oakland, CA;

Angel Garcia, 21, Philadelphia, PA;

Anthony McCullough, 25, Philadelphia, PA;

Audley McIntosh, 49, Dallas, TX;

Donald McNeil, 16, Philadelphia, PA;

Jerome Oakley, 18, Baltimore, MD;

Joseph Transon, 19, Baltimore, MD;

Tyree Turner, 19, Philadelphia, PA;

Paul Vo, 30, Houston, TX; and

Unidentified Male, 52, Charlotte, NC.

One of the victims of gun violence I mentioned, 16-year-old Donald McNeil of Philadelphia, was shot and killed one year ago today by another teenager in what police said was an argument over a girl.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING SENATORS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Bible says in Ecclesiastes, "To everything there is a season, a time for every purpose under heaven." And, now, as the 106th Congress is coming to a close, the hour has come to pay tribute to five distinguished colleagues—Senators with whom I have had the honor and pleasure of working. These gentlemen of the Senate have decided that it is now time to embark on a new chapter in their lives.

Each in his own way has left behind a part of their vision for America and

has influenced the course of our country.

The Senate Finance Committee is seeing a great exodus as four of the five Senators retiring served this Committee. I will certainly miss their participation on this committee and the leadership on key issues.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN and I were elected to the Senate from our respective states in the same year—1976. So we two freshman learned the ways of this august body at the same time. And, I have to say to my colleagues who have more recently been elected to this body, that was no minor education. We began our Senate service with giants like James O. Eastland, Barry Goldwater, Hubert Humphrey, and Howard Baker.

The difference was that PAT MOYNIHAN had already had a distinguished career in public service having served as urban affairs advisor to President Nixon and as Ambassador to India and the United Nations. I have always had great admiration for his strong character, great intellect and exceptional diplomacy—particularly on those occasions when it was between warring political parties, not countries.

Senator MOYNIHAN is famous for spotting emerging issues long before anyone else. He has been warning for years that Social Security needs reform. He has urged reform of the alternative minimum tax, and worked tirelessly in the effort to reform a broken welfare system.

On the candor scale, Senator ROBERT KERREY would rank near the top. That is a commodity sadly lacking in many circles—and not just in government, but in business and academia as well. BOB KERREY has been as courageous about sharing his opinions as he was when serving in the Vietnam war, during which he was awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and our nation's highest honor, the Congressional of Medal of Honor.

He left the governorship of Nebraska with a 70 percent approval rating, which tells us something about his record of employing common sense and exercising integrity in governance. Nebraskans are no nonsense, hard-working people. They would not have tolerated any less.

BOB KERREY has put those same virtues to work in the Senate, particularly in our bipartisan efforts to reform Social Security and Medicare as well as the IRS.

I am going to miss my colleague from the West, Senator RICHARD BRYAN. Though we have not agreed on every issue—who does?—we have a common appreciation for the impact of federal policy on the western states.

I was also most appreciative and grateful for his honest, straightforward, and thorough leadership of the Senate Ethics Committee—no doubt one of the more thankless jobs in the Senate. But, every senator, regardless of political party, could be assured that, if wrongs had been committed,

they would certainly be found out. If allegations were false, the verdict would be made clear to all.

Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, like me, is living proof that the American dream can come true. His hard work, determination, and ingenuity brought him from humble beginnings to build with two partners the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Company, which became the world's largest computing services company.

I was pleased to work with Senator LAUTENBERG on legislation to prohibit smoking on public transportation. He has been a tireless worker in the war to prevent teenage smoking.

To my Democratic colleagues, Senators LAUTENBERG, MOYNIHAN, BRYAN and KERREY: We have battled through many issues, each of us committed to doing what we believed was best for America and for our respective states. There has never been a dull moment. It has been a privilege to work with you.

Last but not least, I have to bid farewell to my fellow Republican and Finance Committee member, Senator CONNIE MACK. His friendship, leadership, and dedication to furthering the causes of fiscal responsibility, governmental accountability, and medical research will be greatly missed.

Senator MACK has successfully fought for Florida's concerns and kept his campaign promise of "less taxing, less spending, less government and more freedom," which resulted in 70 percent of the vote in 1994, more than any other Republican Senatorial candidate in the Nation.

The Roman politician Cicero states, "It is the character of a brave and resolute man not to be ruffled by adversity and not to desert his post."

I believe Senator MACK has been this exemplary leader; and, instead of faltering like most men, Senator MACK had the ability to rise above not one, but three, personal battles with cancer—his wife's, his daughter's and his own. Senator MACK lost his mother, father and younger brother to cancer. This history makes the Mack's the poster family for early detection, a role they have indefatigably played.

Drawing from this experience, Senator MACK has fought to double the funding for National Institute of Health (NIH) in order to step up the search for a cure for cancer as well as other diseases that plague our families and society today. This is a goal I will continue to support not as a legacy for CONNIE MACK, but inspired by him and his family.

It has been a pleasure and an honor to serve with these men, and I want to take this opportunity to bid farewell and best wishes to our colleagues as they begin what I hope will be a very rewarding retirement.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the General Accounting Office recently concluded that formal software man-

agement policies at eight of the sixteen U.S. Federal agencies they investigated were found to be inadequate and that controls over access to software codes were weak. I am convinced that the information systems used by the Department of Defense are critical components of the warfighting capability of the United States. Off-the-shelf and customized software is critical to the functioning of these systems. I rise today to express my concern that the security and integrity of critical government systems could be at great risk if their operational software has been procured or developed outside the United States or without proper oversight and control. I have read, with growing concern, a number of news articles that suggest that foreign software acquisitions can have potentially catastrophic consequences on both classified and unclassified national information management systems used by Federal agencies for sensitive applications.

I would like to cite just few examples to illustrate my point. An article in the February 16, 2000, Washington Post discussed the State Department's purchase of an unclassified, but sensitive, business operations system with software code developed by former citizens of the Soviet Union. According to the article, State withdrew the system from their embassies worldwide because they were concerned that hidden code might have been added during development and fielding. The final paragraph of the article states: "The lesson of State's fiasco is simple—but so important it should be hard-wired: As people and organizations grow more dependent on computers, they become more vulnerable. It's easy to forget that every line of code can be a potential spy or saboteur."

On March 2, 2000, the New York Times reported that Japanese software suppliers associated with the terrorist sect responsible for the Tokyo subway nerve gas attack had sold software programs to several Japanese government agencies, to include their Defense Ministry. According to the article, the agencies and companies that ordered the software were unaware that the sect was involved because the principal suppliers had sub-contracted the work to others. As recently as June 19, 2000, the Defense News reported that two German defense industry employees were convicted of selling missile secrets to Russia. A software provider could have easily employed these "spies." Unfortunately, this is not a new phenomenon. On October 24, 1999, as we prepared for the Y2K transition, the Los Angeles Times ran an article citing concerns by security experts that the use of foreign contractors for Y2K solutions could have placed critical systems at risk. The article reports that, in the words of one government security expert, "The use of untested foreign sources for Y2K remediation has created a unique opportunity for foreign countries or companies to

access and disrupt sensitive national security and proprietary information systems." The GAO further maintained that background screening policies for personnel involved in Y2K remediation were lacking or inadequate despite at least 85 Federal contracts being completed using foreign nationals.

The Department of Defense routinely purchases software developed by foreign companies. The Department is often unaware of that fact. For many of its unclassified, but critically important, business operating systems, government agencies contract with a systems integrator. The integrator then selects the software system to be installed as part of the operating system. The Agencies are often not aware that the software was developed in a foreign country, by foreign developers, and perhaps, even in a foreign language. I believe that, at a minimum, the provision of software produced by a U.S. company (or at least software controlled by a U.S. company) should be a consideration in the acquisition process. Encouraging the Defense Department (and other Government agencies) to at least consider the origin and ownership of source codes will not eliminate vulnerability, but it is a step in the right direction. Additionally, it reinforces software development as a key component of our defense industrial base. For that reason, I urge the Administration to put in place protocols in the selection process that consider the origin of all source codes used in the development of information systems acquired or developed. This should include those acquisitions arranged via sub-contracts by prime contractors or system integrators.

SUPPORT FOR CHINA COMMISSION INCREASED FUNDING

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak to the Commerce, State and Justice Appropriations Conference report's recommendation which provides \$500,000 for the congressional-executive commission on China. This noteworthy commission was established in Title III of the China/PNTR bill, which the Senate passed with a strong majority and the President signed into law just two weeks ago.

It is my understanding that the Commission would normally require a funding level of at least \$1.3 million. However, this year the conferees allocated a lesser amount based on the fact that the Commission will operate for less than a full year in FY2001.

Without a doubt, we should fully support the Commission at its requested level of \$1.3 million in FY2002 and subsequent years once members have been appointed, staff hired and the operation is fully functional for an entire fiscal year. While the initial request of \$500,000 is sufficient for the start-up operation of the Commission, it falls far short of the amount required by its enabling legislation and our congressional intent.